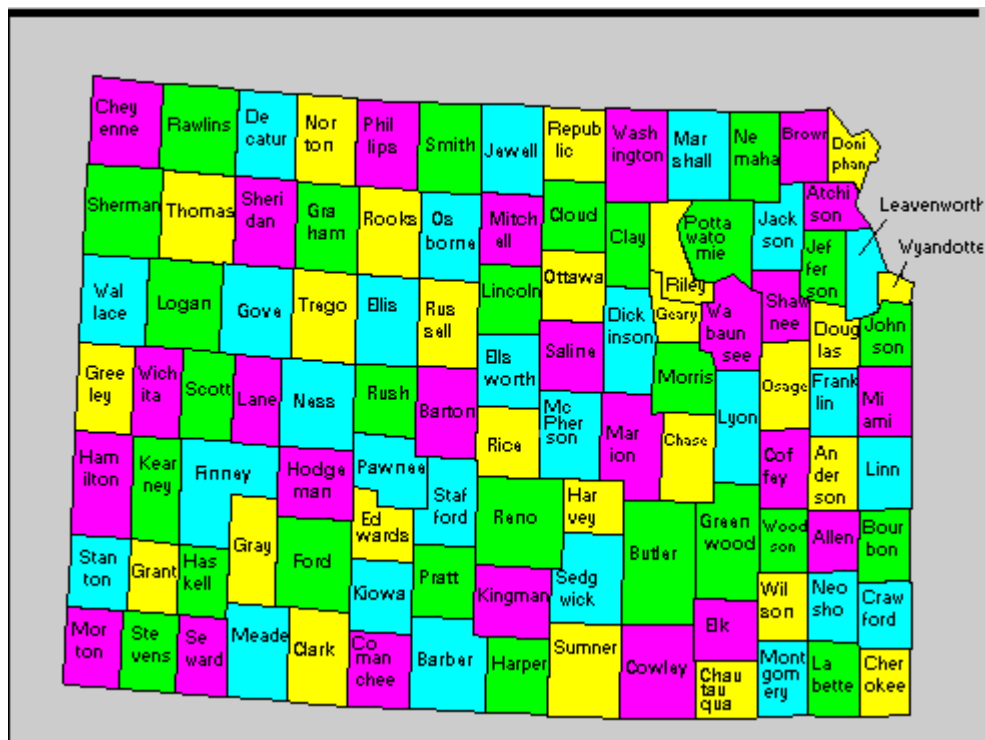


Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

Profile of Drug Indicators

May 1999



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

Kansas

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, funding, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

Demographics¹

Kansas Population: 2,601,437

White: 2,231,986

Black: 143,076

American Indian: 21,965

Asian or Pacific Islander: 31,750

Other race: 48,797

Politics²

Governor of Kansas: Bill Graves

Lt. Governor: Gary Sherrer

Attorney General: Carla Stovall

U.S. Senate: Sam Brownback and Pat Roberts

U.S. Representatives: Jerry Moran, Jim Ryun, Dennis Moore, and Todd Tiahrt

Programs/Initiatives³

Drug Free Communities Grantee:

Emporians for Drug Awareness

Emporia, Kansas

Crime & Drug-Related Crime

Number of Offenses Known to Police for 1997⁴

	Crime Index Total	Murder	Forc. Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny -theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Kansas	118,422	155	1,100	2,420	6,944	25,187	76,125	6,497

Arrests for Drug Offenses⁵

- Arrests for drug offenses (possession and sale) increased 38% between 1990 and 1994, when there were 8,412 drug arrests. **More recent data not available.
- In Garden City, drug arrests climbed 60% from 1996 to 1997.
- In 1997, Wichita experienced a 14% increase in adult drug arrests over 1993 (marijuana possession accounted for almost 60% of the 3,419 adult drug arrests in Wichita in 1997).
- Drug arrests are increasing in rural as well as urban areas in Kansas.
- In 1997, there were 35 marijuana arrests in the small town of Liberal, compared to just 9 in 1990.
- Methamphetamine arrests are less common, but are increasing. In 1996, Topeka had 52 methamphetamine arrests, more than twice the number in 1990.

Juvenile Arrests⁶

- In 1994, there were 936 juvenile drug arrests, nearly twice the number in 1990.
- For youth ages 10 to 14, drug arrests triples during this period.
- In 1997, Wichita reported 146 juvenile drug arrests, a 63% increase over 1993. Arrests for marijuana possession accounted for the largest portion of this increase, doubling from 51% to 102% during this period.

Juveniles

Illicit Drugs⁷

- In 1997 fewer 10th graders in Kansas had tried marijuana than their peers nationwide (34% vs. 42%)
- In 1998, marijuana use dropped 9% for 8th graders
- Only among 12th graders did past month marijuana use continue to increase in 1998, rising to 19%, a 28% increase over their 1995 rate.
- Marijuana, LSD, and cocaine use are less common among Kansas youth than among youth nationwide.

12th Graders in Kansas vs. Youth nationwide⁸

1997	12 th graders in Kansas	12 th Graders nationwide
Tried LSD	9%	14%
Tried Cocaine	7%	9%

- In Kansas, one in seven adults has tried an illegal drug other than marijuana.
- Increasing numbers of adult arrests and seizures are reported as well as growing reports of methamphetamine as a drug of choice in Kansas treatment programs.

Inhalants⁹

- With a large rural population, inhalants such as glue, paint, and household cleaners represent a serious threat.
- Kansas adolescents engage in far more extensive use of inhalants than their peers across the country.
- More 6th and 8th graders have tried inhalants than marijuana.
- Among 8th graders, 21% have tried inhalants in 1998, while 17% have tried marijuana.
- In 1998, rates of past month use rose for students in nearly every grade in Kansas.

6th Graders That Have Tried Inhalants¹⁰

1996	10%
1998	16%

- During the 1997-98 school years, virtually all of Kansas' 304 school districts have alcohol, tobacco, and other drug prevention programs in elementary and middle school grades.

Trafficking and Seizures

Domestic Cannabis Eradication Suppression Program for 1997:
Kansas Outdoor Operations¹¹

Plots Eradicated	Cultivated Plants Eradicated
135	9,327

Kansas Indoor Operations¹²

Grows Seized	Plants Eradicated
13	1,549

Totals¹³

Total Plants Eradicated	Number of Arrests	Number of Weapons Seized	Value of Assets Seized
153,039	36	36	46,430

Crop Eradication¹⁴

- Marijuana grows wild in Kansas, a remnant of hemp cultivation for rope during WWII. In 1996, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI), the Kansas National Guard, and other law enforcement agencies eradicated 184,000 marijuana plants (Both wild and cultivated), compared to 13 million plants in 1991. The KBI attributes the dramatic decline to budget cutbacks, which have limited eradication efforts in recent years.

Eradication Reports Submitted To Kansas Bureau of Investigation¹⁵

	Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1994	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1995	Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1996
Plots Eradicated	327	195	214
Plants Eradicated	1,270,245	661,219	186,472
Dollar Value of Eradicated Plants	\$344,493,700	\$147,964,000	\$114,577,050

SFY98 Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy

Drugs Removed from the Streets
Adjudication of Drug Offenses¹⁶

	SFY94	SFY95	SFY96
Cocaine	2.6 kg	3.1 kg	1.37 kg
Crack	1.26 kg	.439 kg	.16 kg
Cannabis	1,491 lbs.	1,848 lbs.	928 lbs.
Methamphetamine	930 g	63 g	1,152 g

SFY98 Drug and Violent Crime Control Strateg

Drug Seizures¹⁷

- Since 1993, the Kansas Highway Patrol has seized illegal drugs and drug paraphernalia valued at more than \$180 million.
- Seizures in 1997 exceeded \$42 million, including 18,000 pounds of marijuana and 58 pounds of methamphetamine, six times and ten times the amounts seized in 1993, respectively.

- In 1996, the DEA reported that among midwestern states, only Missouri captured more clandestine methamphetamine labs than Kansas, where 37 labs were found.
- Cocaine seizures in Kansas dropped 79% from 1994 to 1996.

HIDTA Threat Abstract:

Midwest HIDTA FY 98¹⁸

- The five states forming the Midwest HIDTA have experienced a large increase in the importation, distribution, and clandestine manufacturing of methamphetamine. It is now the drug of choice. Located at the geographic crossroads of America, the Midwest HIDTA consists of designated counties within Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota with a total population of 13 million.
- The predominantly rural region is connected via major interstate highways, rail and air to the West and Southwest border areas, which are significant importation, manufacturing and staffing areas for Mexican methamphetamine trafficking organizations.
- The region's methamphetamine epidemic stems from two problems: steadily increasing importation of methamphetamine into the region by organized trafficking groups; and the clandestine manufacturing of methamphetamine by hundreds of users/dealers.
- Seizures of clandestine labs have increased from 44 in FY 95 to 305 in FY 96. They are projected to exceed 500 for FY 97. Missouri is second in the country in number of labs seized. Twenty Mexican methamphetamine organizations have been identified by DEA as being involved in the region.
- DEA methamphetamine investigations were up 94% from FY 95 to FY 96. Arrests were up 50%. The availability of methamphetamine in kilogram quantities has greatly expanded since 1995. The prices for methamphetamine in January-March 1997 varied from a reported \$11,500-\$16,000 in Des Moines to \$25,000 per kilogram in Kansas, City, Wichita, and Omaha.

Consequences of Use

Deaths from Substance Abuse¹⁹

- Between 1991 and 1995, at least 438 people in Kansas died of alcohol-related diseases and another 305 people died from other drug-related causes.
- Methamphetamine is an extremely lethal drug, and is a growing problem in Kansas. It may be involved in overdose deaths that currently go undetected, since medical examiners do not screen for methamphetamine routinely.

Corrections

Sentencing Drug Offenders²⁰

- In 1997, nearly one in five Kansas inmates was a drug offender, compared to one in eight in 1991.
- While the overall inmate population increased by one-third during this period, the number in prison for drug offenses nearly doubled, rising from 731 to 1,425.

Substance Abusers in Prison²¹

- In 1997, the Kansas Dept. Of Corrections found that more than half (52%) of state prisoners were dependent on alcohol and other drugs.
- At least 5,600 inmates (72% of state prisoners) require substance abuse treatment.

Incarceration Costs for Drug Offenders²²

- Since 1992, the Kansas Dept. Of Corrections has spent \$77.1 million on prison construction and renovations compared to \$19.2 million on prison treatment programs.
- Since drug offenders account for nearly one in five Kansas inmates, the state spends more than \$25 million each year to incarcerate them (12% of the corrections budget).

Treatment

Alcohol & Drug Abuse Services Expenditures FY 1997 - FY 2000²³

Dollar amounts in millions)	Actual		Governor's Budget Recommendation	
	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Salaries & Wages	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Other Operating	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Aid to Local Units	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Assistance	17.6	22.0	21.5	21.5
Positions				
Full-Time Equivalents	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Unclassified Temps	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State General Fund	5.0	4.2	4.3	4.0
Fee Fund	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
All Funds	18.8	23.1	22.5	22.6

SRS Finance Department - Budget Analyst - Don Pound

Programs²⁴:

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Commission

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Commission administers state and federal funds, assures quality of care standards, promotes effective public policy, develops and evaluates programmatic and human resources to reduce tobacco, alcohol and other drug abuse in Kansas.

The commission's goals are to:

- Plan, fund and evaluate a network of community-based prevention, assessment and treatment services in five alcohol and drug service delivery regions.
- Operate a management information outcome system that collects and analyzes data and other information for program and policy planning, evaluation and public education purposes.
- Ensure quality through licensing 275 public and private treatment programs and certifying more than 1000 substance abuse counselors.

- Provide training and technical assistance services to increase the skills, knowledge and the capacity of professionals so they can more effectively respond to the diverse needs of Kansas families and communities.
- Develop collaborative, coordinated and cooperative relationships at the local, state and national levels to enhance effectiveness.

Commissioner [Andrew O'Donovan](#) oversees the programs and services within Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services.

Community-Based Prevention, Assessment and Treatment Services in Five Service Delivery Regions:

- The 13 regional prevention centers are a primary, comprehensive, research-based prevention resource for local communities to reduce risk while increasing protective factors for five interrelated youth problems - substance abuse, violence, delinquency, teen pregnancy and school dropout.
- The centers help communities identify, prioritize and address local risks and then facilitate a planning process to reduce risk, increase protection and implement promising approaches that enhance the healthy development of youth, families and communities.
- The centers also deliver direct services to high-risk youth, families, and agencies. Services are established with input from community members, and relate to risk and protective factor data in each region.

State Incentive Cooperative Agreement/Kansas Communities That Care:

- SRS administers this multi-faceted, federal project. Through the program, 31 coalitions are funded to implement science-based prevention strategies and programs.

Kansas Family Partnership:

- SRS/Alcohol and Drug Abuse services (ADAS) also supports the Kansas Family Partnership, the state's first comprehensive effort to assist families in raising drug-free, successful youth, and the network of 275 Students Against Destructive Decisions-- formally Students Against Driving Drunk--(SADD) Chapters.

average monthly persons:	100,000
total expenditures:	\$6,421,959
state general funds:	\$380,000

Regional Alcohol and Drug Assessment Centers:

- ADAS also funds five regional alcohol and drug assessment centers that provide on-site assessment and referrals to the treatment service that best meets customer needs. They also determine an individual's financial eligibility.
- If the person is economically disadvantaged, the centers pre-approve payment for treatment. To receive services in ADAS-funded programs, the individual must have income at or below 200% of federal poverty guidelines.
- For those needing treatment, the centers use the Kansas Client Placement Criteria Screening Instrument to determine the level of care needed. This is an objective, scientific instrument for treatment placement, continuing care and discharge to ensure

that decisions about care are driven by clinical needs, objective and is standardized statewide.

- Data from independent evaluators performed by Kansas State University and the Southeast Kansas Education Service Center support the fact that prevention and treatment services are saving both lives and dollars in Kansas. Prevention programs for youth are reducing substance use, increasing the age of first use, and changing attitudes about the harmfulness of drugs. Treatment programs are reducing the effects of alcoholism and drug addiction, increasing employment, and reducing dependence on public assistance.

average monthly persons	1,600
total expenditures	\$15,709,830
state general funds	\$3,840,163

<http://www.ink.org/public/srs/srsalcoholcomm.html>

Attachments

1 U. S. Sentencing Commission²⁵

2 State Efforts to Reduce Drug Use Among Offenders²⁶

¹ U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov>

² Kansas State Web site: <http://www.piperinfo.com/state/slks.html>

³ ONDCP Drug-Free Communities: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/prevent/drugfree.html>

⁴ SFY 98 Kansas Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy, Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Kansas Profile: Alcohol, Tobacco & Other Drugs, Drug Strategies, 1998.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Domestic Cannabis Eradication Suppression Program- *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*: table 4.37 <http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/1995/pdf/t437.pdf>

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ SFY 98 Kansas Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy, Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/enforce/hidta.html>

¹⁹ SFY 98 Kansas Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy, Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors
<http://www.ink.org/public/srs/srsalcoholcomm.html>

²⁴ Ibid.

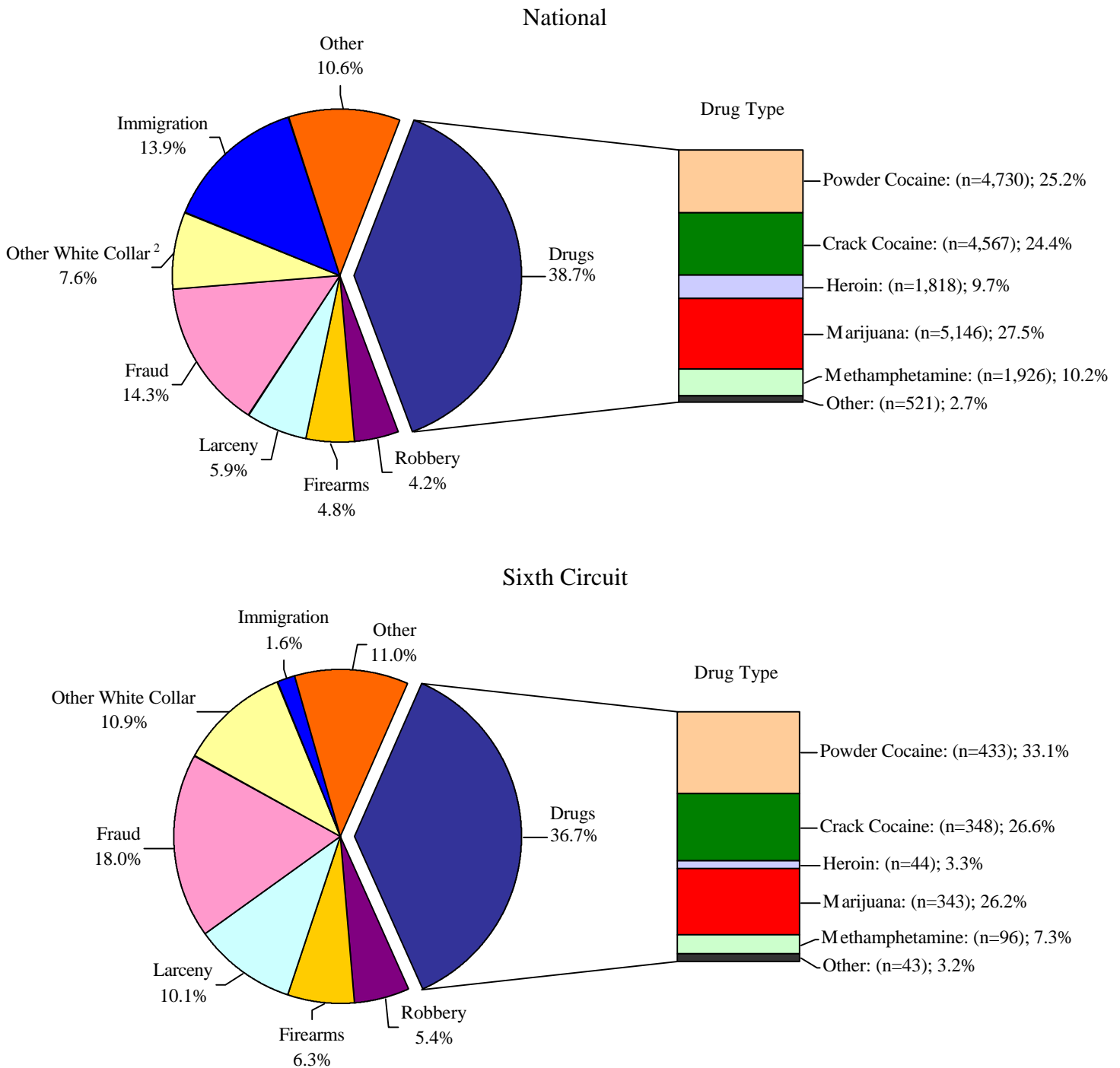
²⁵ U. S. Sentencing Commission (USSC): <http://www.ussc.gov/judpack/jp1997.htm>

²⁶ *State Efforts to Reduce Drug Use Among Offenders* –Corrections Program Office:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/cpo/pdf/sersa.pdf>

ATTACHMENT #1

Figure A

**DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED GUIDELINE OFFENDERS BY SELECT
PRIMARY OFFENSE CATEGORY¹
FISCAL YEAR 1997**



¹Of the 48,848 guideline cases, 75 cases with missing primary offense category were excluded. Of the 17,261 drug cases (including trafficking, use of a communication facility, and simple possession), nine cases with missing drug type were excluded from the bar chart.

²The Other White Collar category includes the following offense types: Embezzlement, Forgery/Counterfeiting, Bribery, Money Laundering and Tax.

Table 1

**DISTRIBUTION OF GUIDELINE DEFENDANTS SENTENCED
BY PRIMARY OFFENSE CATEGORY**

Fiscal Year 1997

PRIMARY OFFENSE	National		Sixth Circuit	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	48,681	100.0	3,586	100.0
Murder	104	0.2	9	0.3
Manslaughter	53	0.1	0	0.0
Kidnapping/Hostage Taking	76	0.2	10	0.3
Sexual Abuse	219	0.4	8	0.2
Assault	518	1.1	32	0.9
Robbery	2,017	4.1	191	5.3
Arson	105	0.2	5	0.1
Drugs - Trafficking	18,060	37.1	1,252	34.9
Drugs - Communication Facility	398	0.8	31	0.9
Drugs - Simple Possession	631	1.3	51	1.4
Firearms	2,322	4.8	223	6.2
Burglary/B&E	61	0.1	3	0.1
Auto Theft	146	0.3	29	0.8
Larceny	2,826	5.8	360	10.0
Fraud	6,929	14.2	641	17.9
Embezzlement	834	1.7	133	3.7
Forgery/Counterfeiting	666	1.4	80	2.2
Bribery	279	0.6	24	0.7
Tax	996	2.0	81	2.3
Money Laundering	895	1.8	70	2.0
Racketeering/Extortion	607	1.2	47	1.3
Gambling/Lottery	181	0.4	21	0.6
Civil Rights	161	0.3	9	0.3
Immigration	6,690	13.7	57	1.6
Pornography/Prostitution	289	0.6	22	0.6
Prison Offenses	302	0.6	26	0.7
Administration of Justice Offenses	883	1.8	52	1.5
Environmental/Wildlife	115	0.2	9	0.3
National Defense	22	0.0	2	0.1
Antitrust	11	0.0	2	0.1
Food & Drug	61	0.1	5	0.1
Other Miscellaneous Offenses	1,224	2.5	101	2.8

Of the 48,848 guideline cases, 167 cases were excluded due to missing information on primary offense category.

Of the 3,589 guideline cases from the Sixth Circuit, three cases were excluded due to missing information on primary offense category.

SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1997 Datafile, OPAFY97.

Table 3

MODE OF CONVICTION BY PRIMARY OFFENSE CATEGORY
Fiscal Year 1997

PRIMARY OFFENSE	TOTAL	National				Sixth Circuit			
		PLEA		TRIAL		PLEA		TRIAL	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
TOTAL	48,532	45,207	93.1	3,325	6.9	3,307	92.5	268	7.5
Murder	102	68	66.7	34	33.3	1	12.5	7	87.5
Manslaughter	52	46	88.5	6	11.5	0	--	0	--
Kidnapping/Hostage Taking	76	64	84.2	12	15.8	9	90.0	1	10.0
Sexual Abuse	219	193	88.1	26	11.9	7	87.5	1	12.5
Assault	516	440	85.3	76	14.7	32	100.0	0	0.0
Robbery	2,014	1,825	90.6	189	9.4	171	90.0	19	10.0
Arson	103	81	78.6	22	21.4	3	60.0	2	40.0
Drugs - Trafficking	18,025	16,485	91.5	1,540	8.5	1,128	90.4	120	9.6
Drugs - Communication Facility	398	396	99.5	2	0.5	31	100.0	0	0.0
Drugs - Simple Possession	622	609	97.9	13	2.1	48	96.0	2	4.0
Firearms	2,313	2,081	90.0	232	10.0	205	92.3	17	7.7
Burglary/B&E	61	61	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
Auto Theft	146	142	97.3	4	2.7	29	100.0	0	0.0
Larceny	2,815	2,708	96.2	107	3.8	340	94.4	20	5.6
Fraud	6,912	6,502	94.1	410	5.9	609	95.3	30	4.7
Embezzlement	833	812	97.5	21	2.5	131	98.5	2	1.5
Forgery/Counterfeiting	665	631	94.9	34	5.1	77	96.3	3	3.8
Bribery	278	252	90.6	26	9.4	21	87.5	3	12.5
Tax	993	925	93.2	68	6.8	73	90.1	8	9.9
Money Laundering	890	759	85.3	131	14.7	56	81.2	13	18.8
Racketeering/Extortion	606	522	86.1	84	13.9	44	93.6	3	6.4
Gambling/Lottery	179	174	97.2	5	2.8	21	100.0	0	0.0
Civil Rights	160	130	81.3	30	18.8	9	100.0	0	0.0
Immigration	6,671	6,593	98.8	78	1.2	55	96.5	2	3.5
Pornography/Prostitution	289	269	93.1	20	6.9	22	100.0	0	0.0
Prison Offenses	302	284	94.0	18	6.0	26	100.0	0	0.0
Administration of Justice Offenses	881	825	93.6	56	6.4	43	82.7	9	17.3
Environmental/Wildlife	114	108	94.7	6	5.3	9	100.0	0	0.0
National Defense	22	19	86.4	3	13.6	2	100.0	0	0.0
Antitrust	11	9	81.8	2	18.2	2	100.0	0	0.0
Food & Drug	61	56	91.8	5	8.2	5	100.0	0	0.0
Other Miscellaneous Offenses	1,203	1,138	94.6	65	5.4	95	94.1	6	5.9

Of the 48,848 guideline cases, 316 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following reasons: missing primary offense category (167) or missing mode of conviction (158). Of the 3,589 guideline cases from the Sixth Circuit, 14 cases were excluded due to one of the following reasons: missing primary offense category (3) or missing mode of conviction (11).

SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1997 Datafile, OPAFY97.

Table 5

TYPE OF SENTENCE IMPOSED BY PRIMARY OFFENSE CATEGORY
Fiscal Year 1997

Sixth Circuit

PRIMARY OFFENSE	TOTAL	Prison		Prison/Community Split Sentence		Probation and Confinement		Probation Only	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	3,540	2,435	68.8	288	8.1	309	8.7	508	14.4
Murder	9	8	88.9	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Manslaughter	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Kidnapping/Hostage Taking	10	8	80.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sexual Abuse	8	7	87.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Assault	31	20	64.5	2	6.5	5	16.1	4	12.9
Robbery	191	185	96.9	6	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arson	5	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Drugs - Trafficking	1,250	1,129	90.3	45	3.6	45	3.6	31	2.5
Drugs - Communication Facility	31	18	58.1	2	6.5	8	25.8	3	9.7
Drugs - Simple Possession	49	15	30.6	0	0.0	6	12.2	28	57.1
Firearms	223	192	86.1	16	7.2	9	4.0	6	2.7
Burglary/B&E	3	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Auto Theft	29	8	27.6	2	6.9	9	31.0	10	34.5
Larceny	335	90	26.9	20	6.0	32	9.6	193	57.6
Fraud	639	338	52.9	105	16.4	104	16.3	92	14.4
Embezzlement	133	66	49.6	39	29.3	7	5.3	21	15.8
Forgery/Counterfeiting	79	43	54.4	6	7.6	13	16.5	17	21.5
Bribery	24	13	54.2	1	4.2	7	29.2	3	12.5
Tax	80	30	37.5	7	8.8	29	36.3	14	17.5
Money Laundering	70	53	75.7	10	14.3	5	7.1	2	2.9
Racketeering/Extortion	46	43	93.5	1	2.2	1	2.2	1	2.2
Gambling/Lottery	21	11	52.4	0	0.0	5	23.8	5	23.8
Civil Rights	9	5	55.6	0	0.0	1	11.1	3	33.3
Immigration	56	44	78.6	2	3.6	2	3.6	8	14.3
Pornography/Prostitution	22	12	54.5	2	9.1	3	13.6	5	22.7
Prison Offenses	26	23	88.5	1	3.8	1	3.8	1	3.8
Administration of Justice Offenses	51	30	58.8	7	13.7	6	11.8	8	15.7
Environmental/Wildlife	9	1	11.1	1	11.1	0	0.0	7	77.8
National Defense	2	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
Antitrust	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Food & Drug	5	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0
Other Miscellaneous Offenses	92	34	37.0	7	7.6	11	12.0	40	43.5

Of the 3,589 guideline cases from the Sixth Circuit, 49 cases were excluded due to one of the following reasons: missing sentencing information (9), missing primary offense category (3) or cases in which the defendant received no imprisonment or probation (37).

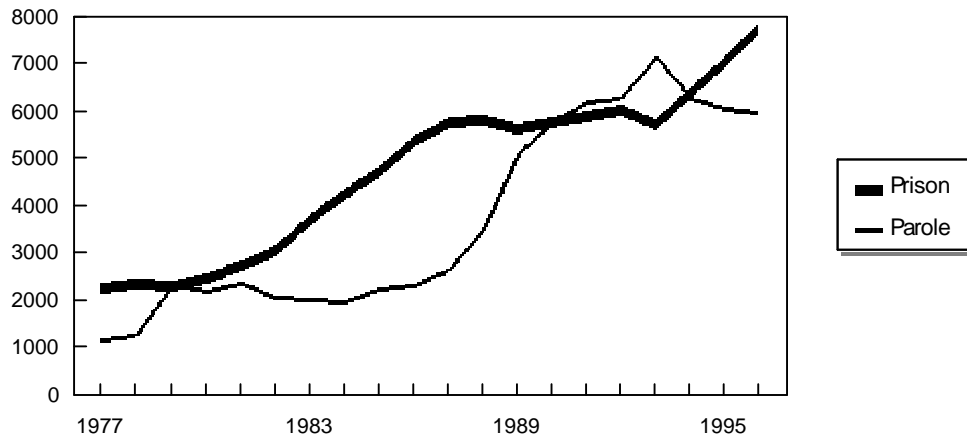
SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1997 Datafile, OPAFY97.

ATTACHMENT #2

**Prison
population
increased
245.2%**

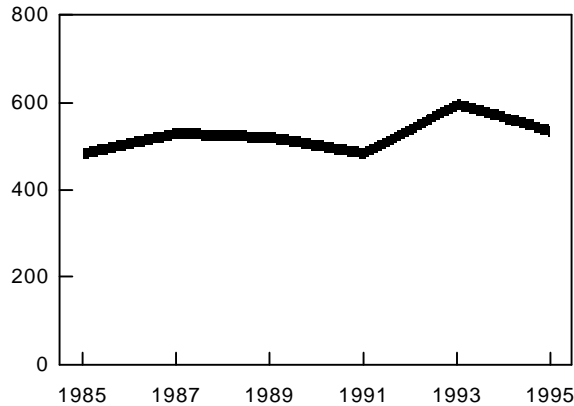
**Parole
population
increased
409.2%**

Kansas Prison and Parole Populations, 1977-1996



Delinquent Youth in Custody, 1985-1995

Kansas



**The number of juvenile delinquents
confined in State facilities rose 10.0%
between 1985 and 1995.**

Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

Kansas' policies and procedures are in compliance with the congressional requirement for drug testing, sanctions, and treatment. Its strong commitment to drug-free institutions and community corrections is evident in their policy to ensure public safety. All incarcerated offenders are subject to drug testing, with at least 5 percent of each facility's inmate population randomly tested based on a computer-generated listing. Offenders receiving treatment in therapeutic communities or in intermediate inpatient treatment programs are tested at least once per month. All other treatment programs require that offenders are tested at least once every 120 days. Kansas' program to test offenders, combined with appropriate sanctions and treatment is designed to provide an effective means of suppressing drug use, drug trafficking, and drug-related infractions. Offenders testing positive for the use of illicit drugs are assessed a fee payable to the Kansas Department of Corrections for the cost of their test.



230 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997

N/A Inmate drug tests completed in 1996

\$1.80 The per sample cost of drug tests

15 Drug dogs used in Kansas prisons

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$5,164,324	\$ 65,446
FY 1997	\$5,396,865	\$1,013,764
FY 1998	\$5,414,000	N/A

Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$232,455
FY 1997	\$262,923
FY 1998	\$562,668

FY 1996 and FY 1997 RSAT funds were used to implement a therapeutic community at the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility. Kansas intends to use FY 1998 RSAT funds to continue the therapeutic community at Larned and to implement a therapeutic community at the Winfield Correctional Facility. The Winfield project will enable Kansas inmates, classified as minimum custody, to have the opportunity to confront their substance abuse problems. Proposed modules of treatment include: orientation, interpersonal skills, self-change, group counseling, individual counseling, transitional issues, wellness, substance abuse education, relapse prevention, a drug specific module, and criminal lifestyles. The project will provide 65-70 treatment beds.

The Larned Mental Health Facility received Byrne formula grant funds in the amount of \$8,025 in FY 1996 for a Dually Diagnosed Offenders Program. The 8th Judicial District Community Corrections received grant funds in the amount of \$57,421 for the Improved Drug Control Technology Program in FY 1996. The Johnson County Sheriff's Office received \$40,654 and the Kansas Bureau of Investigation received \$173,186 in FY 1997 for the Improved Drug Control Technology Program. The Improving Corrections/Treatment Program received grant funds in the amount of \$799,924 in FY 1997.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 619,000
	FY 1997	\$ 778,000
	FY 1998	\$ 867,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$2,818,400

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 9,429,088
FY 1997	\$10,472,687
FY 1998	\$10,472,687

This State Profile was prepared by the ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is funded by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and is a component of the [National Criminal Justice Reference Service](#) For further information concerning the contents of this profile or other drug policy issues contact:

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